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STATE OF ILLINOIS

WILLIAM G. STRATTON
GOVERNOR

SPECIAL
REPORT NO. 1

COMMISSION
OF HIGHER
EDUCATION

ED000 [illegible]

Interinstitutional Cooperation Among Colleges and Universities in Illinois

A Report to the
Illinois Commission of Higher Education
by the
Committee on Interinstitutional Cooperation

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

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Max W. Turner, Professor, Southern Illinois University

Robert P. Ludlum, President, Blackburn College

Richard G. Browne, Executive Officer, Teachers College Board

February, 1960

Mr. Fred W. Heitmann, Jr., Chairman
Illinois Commission of Higher Education
160 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Your Committee on Interinstitutional Cooperation submits herewith the report of its studies. We call to your attention the recommendations which may be found on pages 17 through 19.

We hope that the Commission will see fit to support these proposals.

It is my personal opinion that committees of this sort, by the opportunity they afford for the discussion of mutual problems, contribute to interinstitutional cooperation over and above their formal report. With this in view, may I express the hope that this committee may now be discharged. Should further studies be necessary a new group involving some additional institutions would be useful.

Sincerely,

J. C. Boyce
Chairman

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FOREWORD

Early in the deliberations of the Commission of Higher Education, it became evident that it would be vitally necessary for the institutions of higher education in this State to work together to attain the objectives of the individual institutions and to meet the needs of increasing numbers of students.

The Commission, therefore, authorized the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Interinstitutional Cooperation, which was constituted in April, 1959, to survey the cooperative arrangements which already exist and to recommend areas and methods for further cooperation among Illinois institutions. This Committee met a number of times and submitted its final report in February, 1960. The Committee on Interinstitutional Cooperation of the Commission, chaired by Mr. Walter Hanson, reviewed the report and recommendations in detail, and, at its meeting on February 11, 1960, the Commission accepted the report in full.

The value of such a report lies primarily in the actions which it engenders. It appears to the Commission that the recommendations indicated on pages 17 through 19 merit the examination and action of the institutions of higher education in this State.

The Commission hopes that the various organizations of higher education in the State will see fit to appoint committees to advise them on each of the recommendations; it suggests that the Joint Council on Higher Education, the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges, and the Federation of Illinois Colleges undertake this function for their members so that these recommendations may be implemented as soon and as widely as possible.

The Commission wishes to extend its sincere thanks to all members of the Advisory Committee and, particularly, to Dr. J. C. Boyce, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, and Mr. Clarence E. Deakins, former Deputy Director of the Commission, for their exceptional work on this report.

The Commission hopes that the publication of this report will encourage and stimulate all institutions of higher education in the State to examine their opportunities and needs for interinstitutional cooperation and to take appropriate action. It believes no other development could be more beneficial to the program of higher education in Illinois.

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Interinstitutional Cooperation Among Colleges and Universities in Illinois

INTRODUCTION

The future poses some very serious problems for higher education in the state of Illinois and in the nation at large. The certain increase of enrollments, demanding a large increase in faculties and additional plant facilities, will also require the development of new techniques in the administration of higher education.

These problems will demand solutions from both private and public institutions of higher learning. In its meeting on April 10, 1959, the Illinois Commission of Higher Education established a committee of educators in the State to study interinstitutional cooperation. It requested this committee to examine the extent to which this cooperation now exists in Illinois. It asked them to point out areas in which the development of new cooperative programs would assist in meeting the ever expanding needs of higher education in the State.

Cooperation between institutions of higher education is not new. As early as 1934, Dr. Daniel S. Sanford, Jr. made a study of institutional cooperation. He limited his study to cases of formal and written agreements between institutions and discovered 115 of these arrangements. Two hundred and thirty institutions or units of institutions participated in these agreements.[1] In 1938 the American Council on Education published a study on "Cooperation and Coordination in Higher Education." Much of what is reported in this current Illinois study is not new. The importance of this study is that it explores the extent to which cooperative efforts are in operation. The hope of the Committee is that bringing the data together in a compact report will stimulate other institutions to look to cooperative arrangements as a means of augmenting faculty and plant facilities, as a means of improving the quality of their educational programs, and offering possible solutions to many of the problems that will face them in the future.

One of the most encouraging facts which the Committee has discovered is the extent to which cooperation now exists between

1 Sanford, Daniel S., Jr. "Interinstitutional Agreements in Higher Education," *Contributions to Education,* No. 627. New York: Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1934.

the public and private institutions. We also find extensive cooperation between the various public institutions both within the State and across state lines.

The so-called "explosion" of population which is expected to result in the doubling of college enrollments within the next fifteen years is insignificant compared to the "explosion" of knowledge which has already taken place. The staffing of faculties with adequately trained teachers in all the areas of knowledge is a problem which will challenge the ingenuity of leaders of higher education. If the quality of our education is to be maintained and, more desirably, improved, new ways must be found to provide for the more effective utilization of faculty. The cooperative use of faculty trained in highly specialized areas is one obvious means of providing quality instruction to more students with a minimum of expense to the cooperating colleges.

Inflation has skyrocketed the cost of providing new, or modifying existing plant facilities to meet the needs of increasing enrollments and changing programs. While federal loans have been of real assistance in furnishing proper housing and dining facilities, none are as yet available for additional classrooms. Cooperative use of facilities, particularly among institutions located in close proximity to one another, may aid in the solution of some of these problems.

The cooperative use of library facilities has been a common practice for many years. Coordination of collections and acquisitions, cross-use of libraries, union catalogues, and agreements between the institutions for the collection of little-used books, microfilms, etc., have been areas which lend themselves to cooperative efforts.

Cooperation in the business operations of colleges and universities is just beginning to receive attention from some of the schools. The success of joint fund-raising campaigns by the private colleges has encouraged exploration in other areas of business management.

One of the outstanding examples of interinstitutional cooperation in the United States is taking place in Massachusetts. Four institutions of higher learning, Amherst, Mount Holyoke, Smith College, and the University of Massachusetts, have developed a formal organization with a coordinator to administer the cooperative experiments.[2] This experiment is a joint attack on common problems and is, therefore, of particular significance since it involves schools varying in size from 1,000 to 5,000 students. It includes two colleges for women, one for men, all private, and a coeducational state university, all located within ten miles of each other.

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[2] Packard, Sidney R., "Academic Cooperation," *Educational Record*, 1959, pp. 358-363.

The primary objective of the Massachusetts colleges cooperative effort is the improvement and the development of their academic programs. The experience of this group indicates better returns for the money spent rather than great financial savings. Perhaps the most exciting outgrowth of this cooperation is a plan for the organization of a new college in the area, to be sponsored by the four institutions, which would be a coeducational residential college at which new departures in liberal education would be initiated.

Another example of cooperation between private and public institutions exists in Indiana. Earlham College and Indiana University operate a joint evening program in Richmond, Indiana.

The Southern Regional Education Board has been studying the possibilities of a regional educational television network to link together, through the use of microwave channels, classrooms on the campuses of some 300 of the four-year colleges and universities of the 16 southern states. Under its sponsorship seven institutions, the Universities of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, Florida State and Emory Universities, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and the Georgia Institute of Technology, are exploring the possibilities of an experimental project in this area.[3]

In Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pittsburgh and Temple University, all private institutions receiving funds from the legislature for operating purposes, united in a cooperative program to present the needs of higher education to the citizens of the Commonwealth. The immediate goal was to create within the Commonwealth a climate of public opinion favorable to increased legislative appropriations for the universities. The second objective was the establishment of a long-range program of public information on the services and needs of higher education, with the ultimate aim of attracting additional financial support from all sources.

In carrying out this program the alumni of the three universities were organized into joint alumni committees in each of the senatorial districts. Joint regional alumni dinners were held in each of the regions with the presidents of the three universities appearing together on the program and presenting the needs of their respective institutions as well as higher education as a whole. Alumni, legislators, representatives of influential groups, and representatives of the press, radio and television attended these dinners. These joint meetings have created

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[3] Anderson, Robert C., "What Are the Current and Potential Implications of Regional Cooperation Among Institutions of Higher Education for Improving and Extending Educational Opportunities?" *Current Issues in Higher Education* 1958. Association for Higher Education, National Education Association, 1958, p. 143.

great interest throughout the state and have produced gratifying results both in respect to legislative and alumni support of the three universities.

PROCEDURES FOR THIS STUDY

The Committee requested the presidents of all institutions of higher education in the State to inform the Committee concerning cooperative arrangements in operation at the present time. The request was sent to 102 institutions and replies were received from 59. The distribution of replies was as follows: universities—13, junior colleges—6, liberal arts colleges—29, and professional schools—12. These replies were then catalogued in accordance with the outline sent with the requests.

After a study of the replies received, the committee agreed to include in this report, in general, only those arrangements for cooperation which are in effect between degree-granting institutions. Cooperation between the institutions and their local communities is common to all schools. It was believed reporting of such activities would serve no useful purpose.

JOINT UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

The most common type of cooperation is in the areas of joint undergraduate instructional programs. Twenty-eight of the fifty-nine institutions replying to the questionnaire, indicated that they now participate in some form of interinstitutional cooperation in undergraduate programs.

Joint Student Registration

In areas where several colleges are located near each other, it is common practice to permit students to register in another institution to enrich their programs or to resolve a conflict in schedule. Credit earned in this manner is accepted by the original school for meeting graduation requirements. In some cases the student pays for the additional course, and in others a financial arrangement exists between the two institutions.

Among a substantial number of examples of joint registrations, too many to detail, three are especially noted. Two of these involve interdenominational cooperation, the third is a striking example of cooperation between a public and a private institution.

Seabury-Western Theological Seminary and Garrett Biblical Institute hold joint classes in certain advanced subjects.

Women students of Concordia College enroll in advanced courses in modern foreign languages, speech and home economics at Rosary College. Concordia students pay tuition to Rosary for the privilege. Credits so earned are accepted by Concordia for fulfilling requirements for degrees.

Illinois Wesleyan University has contracted with Illinois State Normal University to permit Wesleyan students to enroll at Normal in classes in typing, shorthand, office practice, and advanced transcription. Wesleyan pays Normal tuition on a credit-hour basis and provides transportation to the Normal campus for the Wesleyan students.

Coordinated Liberal Arts — Engineering Programs

Coordinated five year programs between colleges of liberal arts and colleges of engineering are common in Illinois and elsewhere. In this program the student completes three years of an approved program in a liberal arts college and two years of engineering in a school of engineering. After successful completion of both programs, the student receives a Bachelor of Arts degree from the liberal arts college and Bachelor of Engineering degree from the engineering school. This cooperative arrangement exists not only between private colleges and the University of Illinois but also between several of the state universities. Some engineering colleges without such formal programs cooperate with liberal arts colleges on an individual student basis.

Liberal Arts — Nursing Programs

Cooperative arrangements between schools of nursing and liberal arts college are also common within the State. In addition to cooperative programs in nursing, several colleges provide cooperative training for students in medical technology. One cooperative program in physical therapy was reported.

Cooperation with Professional Music and Art Schools

Universities and colleges in the Chicago area cooperate with several of the professional schools of music and art in providing instruction in academic subjects for the students of the professional schools.

Additional Junior College Cooperation

Several of the public junior colleges reported cooperative programs in nursing with local schools of nursing. Centralia and Mt. Vernon junior colleges located near one another reported cooperation in the teaching of advanced courses in mathematics.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The survey disclosed an increasing number of cooperative programs at the graduate level. Bradley University has made arrangements with Indiana University whereby its graduate students in education may complete at Bradley up to two years of the course work required by Indiana for its doctorate in education.

A similar arrangement has been in operation for a number of years between Southern Illinois University and Indiana University.

National College of Education has an arrangement with Teachers College, Columbia University, whereby students receiving a master's degree at National may earn an additional ten semester hours of credit in certain graduate courses offered at National toward the degree of Doctor of Education. Each student under this plan must be formally accepted by Columbia before entering upon the extended course of study at National. A verbal agreement between the two institutions for the exchange of faculty is in effect and has resulted in several Teachers College faculty teaching at National during the summer session. National College faculty members, however, have not as yet been assigned to teach at Columbia. One student in the doctoral program at Columbia is doing his research work for his dissertation on the National campus.

A combined program of graduate study is offered by McCormick Theological Seminary and the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago leading to the Master of Arts degree from the University and a certificate from the Seminary.

McCormick also has a working agreement with the University of Illinois whereby a student can combine work for the Master of Arts degree in social work with studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. This joint course requires a minimum of four years of concentrated study.

The University of Chicago has several cooperative programs at the graduate level which are far-reaching in their implications for the future development of cooperation between universities. The University of Chicago and the University of Texas have been cooperating in the study of astronomy for many years. The two universities are now making joint appointments to faculties and have agreed to work in the direction of a common, joint Department of Astronomy of the two universities. Recently, as a part of the joint endeavor, the University of Chile has been admitted as a third member of the team.

The University of Chicago and the University of Frankfort also have a cooperative exchange program. This program is mostly at the

graduate level and involves exchange of faculty and graduate students for particular programs, largely based on the seminar approach in each institution.

Negotiations are underway between Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Northwestern, and Wisconsin for an inter-university doctoral program in Italian language and literature.

The University of Illinois reports joint graduate programs in astronomy with the University of Chicago, and discussions are being held with MacMurray College for a joint program in psychology.

A cooperative program with Purdue University is provided for University of Chicago students in economics who may earn a doctor's degree in agricultural economics.

EVENING AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Cooperation and coordination of evening and extension courses are receiving considerable attention. The six state universities have under consideration the development of a joint extension program in the State.

The officers responsible for the operation of evening programs in the Chicago area meet informally once a month. These meetings provide opportunity for informal coordination in adult education programs in the community.

Several instances of cooperation between the state universities and private colleges in the offering of evening and extension courses are reported. Greenville College, Bradley University, and Elmhurst College reported cooperative planning with Southern Illinois University or the University of Illinois.

Centralia Junior College reported close working relationships with the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University in establishing extension courses to supplement their junior college offerings and avoid duplication of courses.

The Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Illinois cooperates with other colleges and junior colleges in offering labor and management extension programs.

SUMMER PROGRAMS

Summer school programs provide opportunities for additional cooperation. Augustana College has an arrangement with the Swedish Institute in Stockholm whereby its students may study the Swedish language abroad for a six-week summer session.

The Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary operates its summer session for the benefit of students at Augustana Theological Seminary

in Rock Island, thus eliminating the necessity of providing a summer program at Augustana.

The University of Illinois participates in a summer field program in geography with the Big Ten Universities and the University of Chicago.

Student Teaching

The Chicago City Junior College and Centralia Junior College report making their facilities available for student teaching to the University of Chicago and Southern Illinois University, respectively.

Transfer of Credit

The Chicago City Junior College has developed transfer arrangements with colleges and universities to which its students transfer. It reports that its transfer curricula have been cleared and checked with, but have not been dominated by, these universities.

SHARING OF FACULTY

The sharing of faculty, particularly in highly specialized fields, undergraduate courses at advanced levels, and in graduate courses, offers many opportunities for and examples of cooperation. In a recent report of the United States Office of Education, 541 institutions or 37.2% of those reporting participated in interinstitutional sharing of faculty in 1957-58.[4]

The following are a few Illinois examples of cooperation which permit colleges and universities to expand their offerings through the joint use of highly qualified personnel:

> The Federated Theological Faculty of the University of Chicago is an outstanding example of cooperative use of faculty. The Federated Theological Faculty serves four denominational schools: (1) The Disciple Divinity House, (2) Meadville Theological Seminary (Unitarian), (3) Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational), and, (4) the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. The Federated Theological Faculty is simultaneously a faculty of the University and the faculty of each of the participating schools.
>
> National College of Education shares both faculty and facilities with the Art Institute of Chicago.

[4] Lundquist, Clarence B., "College and University Faculties," *United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education*, Bulletin 1959, No. 27, Washington, D. C., 1959.

Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary has a working arrangement for the exchange of faculty with the universities of Helsinki, Tubingen, and Hamburg.

Loyola University has exchanged faculty with Mundelein College in several areas of study.

Southern Illinois University and the University of Illinois cooperate in sharing both staff and facilities in the operation of horticultural experiment stations and agronomy research centers.

The University of Chicago and the University of Texas, as indicated earlier in this report, have been sharing faculty members in astronomy for many years.

Illinois Institute of Technology has reciprocal arrangements for the exchange of faculty with VanderCook College of Music.

Knox College is sharing a faculty member with Monmouth College for the teaching of Russian. The appointment is made to the faculty of Knox College, but the instructor serves two days per week on the Monmouth campus.

Illinois Wesleyan University and Illinois State Normal University have followed the practice for some time of exchanging members of the faculty to supplement teaching in areas where either institution has a need.

The University of Chicago reported Visiting Lecturer Exchange with Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Western Reserve, New York University, and Harvard.

Loyola University reports a series of seminars in commerce directed by members of the faculty of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago.

Carthage College is a member of the Association of Lutheran Colleges. This association has just organized a program of exchange of faculty for a semester or a year.

Last year Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, released at least one of its faculty members to teach at Southern Illinois University three days a week.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Cooperation in the area of research divides itself into two major areas—research of an educational-administrative nature and research in subject-matter fields.

Administrative Research and Exchange of Information

In the area of educational administration research, most of the work is of an informal nature. Studies requiring the exchange of information on enrollments, testing, class size, admission and recruitment practices, and faculty salaries are an indication of a few of the areas attracting interinstitutional cooperation. Many of these studies are carried on by the various professional associations of administrators.

In addition to the professional societies, several organizations of universities and colleges have been formed for the exchange of information and the study of educational administrative problems. The Joint Council on Higher Education, the Federation of Illinois Colleges, the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, the Associated Colleges of Illinois, the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges, and the University Broadcasting Association are organizations which have developed in the State to further cooperative efforts in higher education.

The Joint Council on Higher Education is an informal organization, not a legislative or policy-forming body, of the six state universities organized to: (1) establish favorable conditions for an exchange of information about educational plans, purposes, and policies; (2) support special studies of educational programs of common interest; (3) provide united action on questions which concern the growth and quality of the State's system of higher education; and (4) secure an orderly presentation of facts, recommendations, and counsel to the three boards of trustees and to other agencies of the state government.

The Federation of Illinois Colleges includes all of the privately-supported universities and colleges offering four-year degree programs in the liberal arts and sciences. It meets at least once a year and provides a means for the exchange of information among the members on problems of college administration. Occasionally it takes formal action on matters of common concern to the membership.

In recent years there has been an annual joint meeting at Allerton Park of the Joint Council of Higher Education, the Federation of Illinois Colleges, and the Illinois Association of Junior Colleges. It is known as the Illinois Conference on Higher Education.

The Associated Colleges of Illinois was chartered in 1952 for the purpose of serving as a liaison between its member colleges and busi-

ness and industry, primarily to secure corporate contributions which are divided equitably among all members. Although it was organized primarily for fund raising, the organization is extending its activities by offering advisory services in the area of food services, plant maintenance, new construction, and general business management. They have also extended their cooperation into the academic area by holding institutes in subject-matter fields and providing the members with a central film service. The organization has a professional staff with offices in Chicago.

Knox and Monmouth Colleges are also members of the Midwest College Conference. The members of this conference have organized the Associated Colleges of the Midwest for the following purposes: (1) To contribute to the educational effectiveness of the constituent colleges, (2) to help them improve the efficiency of their operations, and (3) to assist them in developing additional sources of revenue. It also makes studies and conducts experiments and undertakes cooperative programs in teaching, educational evaluation, research, college finance and administration. The organization has a professional staff with offices in Chicago.

Subject Matter Research

The evidence gathered in the survey notes inter-university corporations which have recently been established to facilitate research in particular subject areas. These have been organized to provide inter-institutional cooperation in research financed primarily by the federal government.

The Associated Midwest Universities is a non-profit corporation sponsored by thirty-one midwestern universities and research institutions. The purposes of the organization are three-fold: (1) To promote, encourage and conduct research in all branches of science; (2) to establish means for facilitating use of the Argonne National Laboratory and other laboratories by duly qualified personnel and students from the several cooperating institutions and other research and educational institutions; and (3) to establish, maintain and operate laboratories and other facilities as necessary for research and education. The University of Illinois, Northwestern University, Loyola University, University of Chicago, and Illinois Institute of Technology are the Illinois institutions which are members of this association.

The Midwestern Universities Research Association, Inc., is composed of fifteen universities which include the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois. The purpose

of the organization is to conduct research and to establish, maintain and operate laboratories and other facilities for research and education. The work of the organization so far has been directed entirely toward the design and construction of a very high energy proton accelerator. Laboratories and offices are maintained in Madison, Wisconsin.

The University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University agreed to locate the Illinois Horticultural Experiment Station on the Southern campus. The superintendent of the station is a joint employee of both universities. Southern Illinois University furnishes the land and the physical facilities. The University of Illinois supplies much of the equipment and shares the operating costs. Under the provisions of the agreement, personnel of either institution may carry on individual or cooperative research.

In 1954 Southern Illinois University and the University of Illinois approved and activated a jointly-operated Agronomy Research Center at Southern Illinois University with about the same plan of operation as that of the Horticultural Experiment Station.

The University of Illinois, Southern Illinois University and Wayne State University cooperate in research in the field of labor and industrial relations.

The University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University faculties in political science are cooperating in a study of county government in Illinois and the faculties in sociology are working together on research on recidivism under a foundation grant.

SHARING LIBRARY FACILITIES

Cooperation between college and university libraries has prevailed as a matter of policy for some time. Many institutions make their library facilities available to students of other colleges and universities upon the presentation of their student identification cards.

Five years ago North Central College and the Evangelical Theological Seminary, which is located adjacent to the North Central College campus, joined in constructing a library. The College contributed the ground, and the two institutions share the capital costs of the building itself in proportion to the projected use of the building by faculty and students. The cost of maintenance and staff and all other operating expenses is divided on the basis of the student service load. A separate corporation known as the College and Seminary Library was chartered and incorporated under the laws of the state

of Illinois. The members of the library board of trustees are selected from the boards of trustees of the College and the Seminary.

The Midwest Inter-Library Center was organized in 1949 for the purpose of providing more adequate research materials and to provide for economical and efficient utilization of existing resources through cooperation to avoid needless duplication of expensive and infrequently used research materials. Nineteen midwestern universities and the John Crerar Library constitute the membership of the organization. A more detailed description of the organization and a list of members appears in the appendix of this report.

Northwestern University Law School Library collaborates with the University of Chicago Law School Library, the Chicago Bar Association Library, and the Chicago Law Institute Library. Their primary concern has been to avoid unnecessary duplication of acquisitions and, also, to increase their combined resources to their mutual advantage.

Southern Illinois University expects to avoid extensive collections of books in those areas where the University of Illinois has great strengths, preferring to supplement or complement these collections.

Southern Illinois University reported a special loan of over 300 volumes from the University of Illinois library for the special use of its faculty and graduate students.

DePaul University libraries make use of inter-library loans for the benefit of their students and exchange materials with and make gifts to other libraries.

Union catalogues of library holdings are being developed among all Chicago area theological seminaries.

Three years ago, the University of Illinois transferred to Southern Illinois University its files of Southern Illinois newspapers, and Southern has assumed the responsibility for keeping these files up-to-date.

SHARING PLANT FACILITIES

The sharing of physical facilities between institutions is limited to those located in close proximity to each other. One exception appears to be at the graduate research level in fields of astronomy and nuclear studies where expensive laboratory facilities are shared in spite of geographic separation.

The University of Illinois shares research facilities of the Department of Veterinary Medicine with Southern and Northern Illinois Universities.

The Conference Center of the University of Illinois at Allerton

Park is used extensively for conferences by other colleges in the state.

Southern Illinois University is offering the use of recently acquired land, which is being developed as a biological field center, to universities and colleges interested in field work and research in biology.

Student Housing and Activities

Loyola University reports the sharing of union rooms, lounges, and restaurants with the students of Mundelein College.

Illinois Institute of Technology furnishes dormitory and dining facilities to students of VanderCook College of Music and the Illinois College of Optometry.

The social-athletic program of Evangelical Theological Seminary is made possible through arrangements with North Central College to use the gymnasium and field house of the College. For this use the Seminary pays the College a small annual per-student fee. The College also provides food services for the theological students.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Health Services

Cooperation by contracting for special services has not been developed to any great extent.

Cooperation in the area of student health does not exist between many institutions.

Illinois Institute of Technology provides limited health services to students of the Illinois College of Optometry and the VanderCook College of Music who live in the Institute dormitories.

Students living in International House utilize the health facilities of the University of Chicago and pay the regular health fee charged the Chicago students.

Seabury-Western Theological Seminary contracts with Northwestern University for health services for their students.

Psychiatric service is becoming recognized as an adjunct to a professional counseling and health program. Few colleges or universities have this professional service because of the heavy costs. The only institution reporting cooperative arrangements in this area was Eastern Illinois University, which receives a limited amount of assistance on the part of psychiatric counselors from the University of Illinois.

Testing and Machine Scoring Services

Psychological and achievement testing is used by all institutions and has developed to the point where expensive equipment and expert

personnel are necessary to utilize the data produced.

Cooperative efforts in the field of testing were first developed by the Educational Testing Service. This service, commonly referred to as the "College Boards," has been in operation for a long period of time, furnishing a testing service to many universities and colleges who subscribe to the service.

Knox College contracts with Bradley University for the scoring of tests used in its freshman placement program.

Illinois Wesleyan University and Centralia Junior College report securing testing and machine scoring services from Illinois State Normal University and Southern Illinois University, respectively.

Knox College utilizes professors from the graduate schools in the midwest to serve as outside examiners for students who are enrolled in an honors program. This involves the presence of these outside examiners on the campus as well as their participation by correspondence in an evaluation of the student's program.

The most recent cooperative program, is the American College Testing Program, developed at the University of Iowa. The testing will be done on a state-wide basis under the supervision of a state coordinator.

Business Services and Fund Raising

Twenty-four private colleges in Illinois organized several years ago the Associated Colleges of Illinois to form a cooperative approach to industry for funds. This organization hires a professional staff and operates an office in Chicago. This association is developing consolidated Business Management Services, to provide the member colleges with expert consulting services in plant maintenance, new construction, food services and general fiscal administration. This phase of the Associated program is just now in the developmental stage; it may well evolve into joint purchase of fuel, food and other supplies. The Associated Colleges of the Midwest includes fund raising as one of the objectives of this new organization.

The Northern Baptist Theological Seminary reports that eleven Baptist institutions in Illinois are cooperating in securing financial support from their churches.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Not much cooperation takes place in the area of student activities. It usually occurs between the men's and women's colleges who exchange invitations to dances and other social activities. Students at

Illinois State Normal University and Illinois Wesleyan University occasionally sponsor a joint dance or party.

Illinois Institute of Technology augments its musical organizations with students from the VanderCook College of Music. An interesting understanding exists, however, in that VanderCook students will augment the musical organization but not replace Illinois Technology students.

EXPERIMENTATION WITH NEW TEACHING DEVICES AND METHODS

Northern Illinois University has been cooperating with a number of institutions throughout the country on a study of the value of laboratory experiences in bringing insights to students in the matter of understanding growth and development.

The chairmen of the art departments in the six state universities have participated in a joint effort to improve the instruction of art in their institutions. This project is sponsored by the Illinois Joint Council on Higher Education which has a standing committee engaged in the study of improvement of instruction.

One of the most outstanding experiments in a new teaching device is being carried on between the Chicago City Junior College and educational television station WTTW. This experimental program now continuing in its fourth year, provides junior college credit for courses taken by classes televised on an open circuit over WTTW. The committee believes this experiment is so significant that it should be included in the report even though it does not conform strictly to the definition of projects agreed upon for the study.

De Paul University reports cooperation with Loyola University and Roosevelt University in presenting religious and educational programs over WTTW, commercial television, and radio stations.

The University Broadcasting Association is an organization of institutions of higher education in the Chicago area actively engaged in public radio and television broadcasts. Its purposes are (1) to act as a consultative and advisory group on educational broadcasting to the several radio and television outlets of the Chicago area; (2) to encourage and assist its members singly and collectively in initiating educational programs of high quality; (3) to recognize as members of the Chicago Educational Television Association, its special responsibility toward the Chicago Educational Television Channel, to promote as far as possible the maximum employment of that station's facilities in the interest of higher education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of its studies and deliberations the Committee makes the following comments and recommendations:

1. Joint student registration offers a major opportunity for the elimination of small classes in highly specialized areas to colleges where proximity permits. It is believed that this form of cooperation could be profitably expanded to provide enriched programs for students as well as economy in operation.

2. Interinstitutional sharing of faculty resources has often occurred as a matter of necessity. Institutions should explore additional use of this device to enrich the curriculum or to strengthen the teaching in existing courses.

3. What appears to be unnecessary duplication in admission and scholarship testing may be eliminated by using one of the cooperative testing programs.

4. That encouragement be given to the free exchange of operating information and plans among the colleges and universities of the State.

5. That the tax-supported universities and junior colleges seek to develop further cooperation in the preparation of budget requests.

6. The proposal to establish a coordinated program of extension classes by the state universities is heartily endorsed. It is suggested that this cooperation be extended to include private colleges and junior colleges when the programs are to be offered in the locality of such a college.

7. The informal cooperation of officials responsible for the operation of evening classes in the Chicago area is commendable. It is recommended that such cooperation be strengthened by the creation of a formal organization responsible for developing a coordinated program.

8. The experience of private institutions in Pennsylvania with joint alumni appeal meetings, particularly of closely related colleges, is worthy of exploration by the private colleges in Illinois. Joint meetings held during a specified period of time would be conducive to coordinated support of press, radio and television throughout the State. The impact of cooperative effort in securing alumni support

would be much greater than the present sporadic methods which are given little space or time by the mass communication media.

Beyond the scope of the survey the Committee makes the following additional recommendations:

9. The Committee recognizes the need for cooperative planning on a state-wide basis, including the local implication of such planning, in order that the educational needs of the state be met. This should include the state institutions, private institutions and the junior colleges. It should cover planning for expansion of facilities, for major changes in programs, and for proposed changes in tuition and other student charges.

10. The development of additional tax-supported educational facilities, particularly new junior colleges, should normally be undertaken in consultation with existing colleges in the area. These existing colleges can often provide for only a part, in number or diversity of programs, of the needs of the area. The existing colleges have much to gain by taking a leading part in the search for the solution of local educational problems.

11. The practices employed in the recruitment of both faculties and students should be carefully examined on a state wide basis to insure that the procedures conform to professional standards. It is recommended that the Illinois Conference of Higher Education give further consideration to this problem.

12. Public and private institutions should examine together their needs for funds and should seek to arrive at a method by which they can endorse each other in their financial appeals.

13. That the pattern of state-wide conferences of higher education between tax-supported and privately supported institutions be continued and strengthened.

14. A real opportunity for cooperation exists between the larger institutions with research programs and facilities, and their neighboring colleges. Joint encouragement to the faculty members of the colleges to take advantage of the university research facilities and climate would assist both institutions. Young scholars are often reluctant to accept appointment to college faculties because of fears that they will be cut off from all opportunity for research. The opportunity for a modest amount of research at a neighboring university will assist the college in its faculty recruitment and retention, and more importantly in the continual intellectual growth of the college faculty. The university will gain by the expansion of its scholarly community.

15. Increased cooperation between institutions giving the Master's degree and those awarding the Doctorate will assist the former during the period of development of faculty and facilities up to the point where the institution can give the Ph. D.

16. Among institutions giving the Doctor's degree, it is important to develop excellence in a reasonable number of fields rather than to spread the efforts thinly over many fields. Cooperation between several institutions in planning doctoral offerings can serve this purpose by offering a diversity of high-quality programs within the State.

17. Institutions of all sizes should be alert to research opportunities provided by their various joint laboratories and other facilities.

18. Cooperation in the area of faculty benefits, such as group life and health insurance, is recommended particularly to the smaller colleges. The cost of these faculty benefits is in relation to the number of members in a participating group. Joint programs will provide these benefits at reduced cost to the faculty members individually and to the institutions.

The Committee hopes that the Illinois Commission of Higher Education will assume leadership in the encouragement of cooperation among the colleges and universities of the state, both publicly and privately supported, in the planning and operation of our institutions of higher education. Such cooperation will benefit the people of the state to whose service all types of educational institutions are dedicated.

APPENDIX

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

The American College Testing Program is operated under the auspices of Measurement Research Center, Inc. It is a non-profit corporation established by University of Iowa officials for purposes of research and development of high speed, automatic test scoring and processing equipment, and to make the services of the Iowa equipment generally available to test agencies throughout the country.

The American College Testing Program will provide its services to the colleges at no cost to the institutions. Each student planning to enter a college participating in the program will pay a small fee for the privilege of taking the test. The student will indicate the colleges to which he wants his tests reported. The testing will be done on a state-wide basis under the leadership of a state coordinator.

The participating institutions will be provided comparable information on all students applying for admission, and a list of names and addresses and test scores of all students who have expressed an interest in attending the particular institution. This information will be made available well in advance of the time of registration and in a usabe and readly interpretable form.

The testing program plans to provide valuable information following the students' enrollment. After the students, who were tested on the ACT battery, have completed their first year of college, standard forms will be supplied on which the college can report the grades made by the student in each course, the hours of credit earned in each course and his ACT scores.

The testing service will prepare a grade point average for each student in each of the four areas tested (English, mathematics, social studies, and natural sciences) and a composite grade point average computed. The service will also compute for each college, on the basis of its own student population, the correlation between each ACT score and the corresponding grade point average, and between the students composite score and the composite grade point average. The service will also prepare for each college a set of five correlations, showing what percentage of the students in each category earn A's, B's, C's, etc. Each college will receive, without any cost to the institution, a comprehensive validation service on the tests for each freshman class.

In addition, each college will receive a summary report showing

how the correlation coefficients are distributed for all cooperating colleges in the state, and all colleges in the entire ACT program.

The testing service will furnish the high schools with the test scores of their students for counseling purposes with the students and their parents. This desirable feature of the program should improve the relationship between the college and the high school.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGES OF ILLINOIS

The Association was chartered in 1952 primarily to serve as a liaison between its member colleges and business and industry for the purpose of securing corporate contributions which are divided equitably among all members.

The organization has recently organized the Consolidated Business Management Service for the purpose of offering its members advisory services in plant maintenance, new construction, food services, and general fiscal administration.

The organization also encourages cooperation in the academic area.

List of Members:

Augustana College
Aurora College
Barat College of the Sacred Heart
Blackburn College
Carthage College
George Williams College
Greenville College
Illinois College
Illinois Wesleyan University
Knox College
Lake Forest College
Lincoln College
MacMurray College
Millikin University
Monmouth College
Mundelein College
National College of Education
North Park College
Quincy College
Olivet Nazarene College
The Principia College
Roosevelt University
Shimer College
St. Francis College

Information furnished by Albert N. Williams, Executive Director, Associated Colleges of Illinois, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Illinois.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGES OF THE MIDWEST

The Associated Colleges of the Midwest consists of ten colleges—Beloit, Carleton, Coe, Cornell, Grinnell, Knox, Lawrence, Monmouth, Ripon and St. Olaf.

The ten colleges have organized ACM in the belief that many of the problems facing higher education, which otherwise might be insurmountable, can be met more easily and wisely through joint action by neighboring institutions of similar standards and outlook.

The purposes of ACM are: 1) to contribute to the educational effectiveness of the constituent colleges, 2) to help them improve the efficiency of their operations, and 3) to assist them in developing additional sources of revenue. ACM makes studies and conducts experiments and undertakes cooperative programs in teaching, educational evaluation, research, college finance and administration.

The Presidents of the ten colleges constitute the Board of Directors and must approve all joint studies, programs, projects, policies and activities. When the Board of Directors has approved an activity, member colleges cooperate by making available to the central staff the data pertinent to the activity approved. Data regarding any individual institution will not be publicly released without approval of that institution.

ACM is intended to strengthen and assist the various Midwest organizations which now exist—the athletic conference, the faculty conference, the organizations of students, business managers, admissions officers, etc.—and it is expected that these organizations will continue to carry on their important functions. Since it is assumed that the total college program is involved in ACM, it is also assumed that these organizations will welcome opportunities to cooperate. Suggestions for such cooperation may come from ACM or from the organizations themselves.

Information furnished by Blair Stewart, President, Associated Colleges of the Midwest, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois.

ASSOCIATED MIDWEST UNIVERSITIES

The purposes of Associated Midwest Universities are:

(a) To promote, encourage and conduct research and education in all branches of science.

(b) To establish means for facilitating use of the Argonne National Laboratory and other laboratories by duly qualified personnel and students from the several cooperating institutions and other research and educational institutions.

(c) To establish, maintain and operate laboratories and other facilities as necessary for research and education.

The Associated Midwest Universities is a non-profit corporation sponsored by thirty-one midwestern educational and research institutions. Each of the thirty-one sponsoring institutions has one representative on the AMU Council. This Council elects an eight-man Board of Directors to govern and manage the affairs of the corporation. The members of the Board of Directors serve four-year terms. The office

of the corporation is located at the Argonne National Laboratory and is staffed by an executive director, assisted by such other personnel as the business of the corporation requires.

Illinois institutions which are members of the Associated Midwest Universities are: University of Illinois; Northwestern University, Loyola Unversity; University of Chicago; and Illinois Institute of Technology.

Council of Sponsoring Institutions

Battelle Memorial Institutions
Carnegie Institute of Technology
Case Institute of Technology
The University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
Illinois Institute of Technology
University of Illinois
Indiana University
Iowa State College
State University of Iowa
Kansas State University
The University of Kansas
Loyola University
Marquette University
Mayo Foundation
Michigan College of Mining & Technology
Michigan State University
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
Northwestern University
University of Notre Dame
Ohio State University
Oklahoma State University
Purdue University
Saint Louis University
Washington University
Wayne State University
Western Reserve University
University of Wisconsin

Information furnished by L. L. Quill, President, Board of Directors, Associated Midwest Universities, Box 307, Lemont, Illinois.

ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES FOR RESEARCH IN ASTRONOMY, INC.

The Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc. is a non-profit research group organized under the laws of the State of Arizona on October 28, 1957. Member institutions of the group are shown below. The organization, popularly referred to as "AURA," received a contract in 1957 from the National Science Foundation for the establishment and operation of a national optical observatory. Since AURA's inception, a site for the observatory has been selected at Kitt Peak, Arizona, some 45 miles southwest of Tucson, and designated as the Kitt Peak National Observatory.

Work is going forward on the construction of a 36-inch reflecting telescope and an 84-inch reflecting telescope for stellar observing. A 16-inch reflecting telescope is already in operation. The world's largest solar telescope is funded, and is in the design state. In addition, AURA presently is instituting initial studies into the feasibilty of the

operation of a satellite telescope of major dimension. Total funding by Congress to date is approximately 8.5 million dollars.

Chief purpose of Kitt Peak National Observatory under AURA's management will be to provide additional modern astronomical instruments for use by U. S. astronomers from the graduate-student level to leaders in the field. Operational activities were commenced in the summer of 1959 when the Kitt Peak National Observatory's 16-inch reflector was placed in operation. The 36-inch reflector is expected to be in service by January 1, 1960, and the 84-inch reflector should be operational by late 1961.

Requests for use of the telescopes and other research facilities from qualified persons should be addressed to the Director at 1033 North Park Avenue, Tucson, Arizona.

List of Members:

University of California
University of Chicago
Harvard University
Indiana University
University of Michigan
The Ohio State University
University of Wisconsin
Yale University
Princeton University

Information furnished by Ralph Patey, Business Manager, Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., 1033 North Park Avenue, Tucson, Arizona.

FEDERATION OF ILLINOIS COLLEGES

This organization was founded in 1904 and now includes in its membership the 41 private colleges and universities of Illinois listed below. As stated in the original Constitution, "The objects of this Federation shall be to come into closer relationship with each other with a view to a clearer understanding of common purposes and common needs."

In addition to this general statement, the Constitution further provides that the objectives of the Federation shall include (1) the perfecting of plans for a closer articulation with the public schools and the higher institutions of learning supported by the state; (2) securing such legislation as may be necessary to protect the rights and privileges guaranteed these colleges by their charters and by the Constitution of the State of Illinois; (3) securing the recognition to which their long and eminent services in the interest of secondary and higher education entitle them; and (4) inaugurating such other measures as may seem wise for maintaining the standards and increasing the efficiency of all colleges in Illinois.

Through its officers, executive committee, and annual meetings, the Federation of Illinois Colleges attempts to achieve the objects for which it was founded.

List of Members:

Augustana College
Aurora College
Barat College of the Sacred Heart
Blackburn College
Bradley University
Carthage College
College of St. Francis
Concordia Teachers College
DePaul University
Elmhurst College
Eureka College
George Williams College
Greenville College
Illinois College
Ilinois Institute of Technology
Illinois Wesleyan University
Kendall College
Knox College
Lake Forest College
Lincoln College
Loyola University
MacMurray College
McKendree College
Millikin University
Monmouth College
Monticello College
Mundelein College
National College of Education
North Central College
North Park College
Northwestern University
Olivet Nazarene College
Principia College
Quincy College
Rockford College
Roosevelt University
Rosary College
St. Xavier College
The University of Chicago
Wheaton College

Information furnished by Harold P. Rodes, Secretary of The Federation, and President, Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois.

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE REGISTRARS AND ADMISSIONS OFFICERS

The Illinois Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers is organized to provide, by means of annual conferences and otherwise, for the spread of information on problems of common interest, to foster sound standards of administration, and to promote the professional welfare of its members.

Membership is composed of administrative officers, chief or subordinate, charged with the duty of passing upon the qualifications for admission of students, or of compiling the academic records of students, in any institution of higher learning—university, senior or junior college, teachers college, or professional school—situated in the State of Illinois, which requires for admission graduation from an approved four-year high school or preparatory school, or equivalent.

List of Members:

Art Institute, School of the—Chicago
Augustana College—Rock Island
Aurora College—Aurora
Barat College—Lake Forest
Belleville Junior College—Belleville
Blackburn College—Carlinville
Bradley University—Peoria
Carthage College—Carthage
Chicago City Junior College, The—Chicago
Chicago-Kent College of Law—Chicago
Chicago Medical School—Chicago
Chicago Teachers College—Chicago
Chicago, University of—Chicago
Concordia Teachers College—River Forest
Danville Junior College—Danville
DePaul University—Chicago
Eastern Illinois University—Charleston
Elgin Community College—Elgin
Elmhurst College—Elmhurst
Eureka College—Eureka
Felician College—Chicago
George Williams College—Chicago
Greenville College—Greenville
Illinois College—Jacksonville
Illinois Institute of Technology—Chicago
Illinois State Normal University—Normal
Illinois, University of—Urbana
Illinois Wesleyan University—Bloomington
Joliet Junior College—Joliet
Kendall College—Evanston
Knox College—Galesburg
Lake Forest College—Lake Forest
LaSalle Peru Junior College—LaSalle
Lewis College—Lockport
Lincoln College—Lincoln
Loyola University—Chicago
Lyons Township Junior College—LaGrange
MacMurray College—Jacksonville
Maryknoll Seminary—Glen Ellyn
McKendree College—Lebanon
Millikin University—Decatur
Monmouth College—Monmouth
Monticello College—Godfrey
Morton Junior College—Cicero
Mt. Vernon Comm. College—Mt. Vernon
Mundelein College—Chicago
National Coll. of Education—Evanston
North Central College—Naperville
North Park College—Chicago
Northern Baptist Theol. Seminary—Chicago
Northern Illinois University—DeKalb
Northwestern University—Evanston
Olivet Nazarene College—Kankakee
Principia College—Elsah
Quincy College—Quincy
Rockford College—Rockford
Roosevelt University—Chicago
Rosary College—River Forest
Shimer College—Mt. Carroll
St. Bede College—Peru
St. Francis, College of—Joliet
St. Joseph's Seminary—Westmont
St. Procopius College—Lisle
St. Xavier College—Chicago
Sherwood Music School—Chicago
Southern Illinois University—Carbondale
Springfield Junior College—Springfield
Thornton Junior College—Harvey
Trinity Christian College—Worth
Trinity Seminary & Bible College—Chicago
Western Illinois University—Macomb
Wheaton College—Wheaton

Information furnished by Mr. Oscar E. Olson, Director of Admissions and Records, North Park College and Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES

Illinois Association of Junior Colleges is an organization of both the private and tax-supported junior colleges of this state. The purpose of the organization is to publicize the role of the junior colleges in this state, and to promote the welfare of the teachers and students whom they serve. Customarily, two meetings are held each year.

The Illinois Association of Junior Colleges has been traditionally active in promoting legislation favorable to junior colleges, and pioneered in the legislation which gave state financial support to improve their programs and increase their number of students.

List of Members:

1. Amundsen Jr. College, Chicago
2. Lyons Jr. College, LaGrange
3. Springfield Jr. College
4. Lincoln College
5. Monticello College, Alton
6. Crane Jr. College, Chicago
7. Southeast Jr. College, Chicago
8. Wilson Jr. College, Chicago
9. Felician Sisters Convent
10. Morton Jr. College
11. Moline Community College
12. Bradley, Peoria
13. LaSalle Jr. College
14. Thornton Jr. College
15. Joliet Jr. College
16. Bloom Jr. College
17. Wright Jr. College, Chicago
18. Danville Jr. College
19. Belleville Jr. College
20. Fenger Jr. College, Chicago
21. Mt. Vernon Community College
22. Centralia Jr. College
23. Elgin Community College
24. St. Bede College

Information furnished by Dr. Raymond Dooley, President, Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois.

THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The conference participants from each member institution shall be limited to the President (or administrative dean in the case of junior colleges) and two other representatives.

Arrangements for annual meetings shall be made by a committee of nine members; three, including the Chairman of the Steering Committee, from the Joint Council; three, including the President from the Federation; three, including the President, from the Association of Junior Colleges.

The chairman of the Arrangements Committee shall be appointed in rotation established as follows: Illinois Association of Junior Colleges, 1960; Joint Council, 1961; Federation of Illinois Colleges, 1962.

Data taken from printed program of meeting for 1959.

ILLINOIS JOINT COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION

The Illinois Joint Council on Higher Education, composed of five representatives of each of the six state universities—the president, the dean of the institution (or the equivalent officer), the business manager (or comptroller), and two other persons named by the presidents—was organized in order to:

1. Establish favorable conditions for an exchange of information about educational plans, purposes, and policies.
2. Support special studies of educational problems of common interest;
3. Provide united action on questions which concern the growth and quality of the State's system of higher education; and,
4. Secure an orderly presentation of facts, recommendations, and counsel to the three Boards of Trustees and to other agencies of the State Government.

The Council is not a legislative or policy-forming body. However, its members undertake to:

1. Report on proposed new programs and major policies.
2. Exchange information which would be helpful in evaluating budget requests, including salary schedules and capital expenditures.
3. Search for the means to eliminate any unnecessary duplication of programs and to provide needed services.
4. Work toward greater uniformity in budget form and analysis.
5. Consider comprehensive and continuous plans for higher education in the light of future population and other factors.
6. Assist each other in the further development and critical analysis of the basic educational programs common to all colleges and universities.
7. Study such other proposals for group consideration as current situations may require.

The presidents, through the Joint Council on Higher Education of the six state-supported institutions of higher learning in Illinois, affirm their full intention to keep each other informed of plans for new programs, such as the establishment of a new department, college or school, the inauguration of a new service, the opening of a branch; or changes in, or enlargements of, existing programs at any one of the

universities that might affect any of the other universities; and to provide opportunity for timely mutual discussion of such matters. The purpose of these discussions shall be to attempt to arrive at the best application of the resources which may become available to any of the universities toward providing the most sound educational programs and service possible in the state.

Information furnished by F. R. Geigle, Secretary, Joint Council on Higher Education, Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois.

THE MIDWEST INTER-LIBRARY CENTER

The Midwest Inter-Library Center was incorporated in 1949 by a group of ten midwestern universities under the laws of Illinois as a not-for-profit corporation. The major objectives of the Center are (1) to provide more adequate research materials for the needs of midwestern scholarship and research, and (2) to provide for economical and efficient utilization of existing resources through cooperation to avoid needless duplication of materials and expenses.

The Center accomplishes these objectives by providing a central storage library for the housing of less frequently used research materials which may be borrowed by member institutions. These materials are acquired either as the gift of a member institution to the Center, by cooperative purchase by two or more members, or by purchase by the Center itself. In any case, member libraries are thus freed from the expense of housing or buying the material for themselves alone and yet still have it quickly available when needed.

The Center's annual income is derived from assessments against its member institutions. One part of the annual budget is shared equally by all members, and another part pro-rated among them by a formula based on the member institution's expenditures for library books, periodicals, and binding, and on the number of Ph.D. degrees it grants. The Center is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of one representative from each participating institution.

Since its incorporation, membership in the Center has increased to twenty institutions. The present membership is as follows:

University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Illinois
Illinois Institute of Technology
Indiana University
State University of Iowa
John Crerar Library
University of Kansas
University of Kentucky
Marquette University
Michigan State University
University of Minnesota
University of Nebraska
Northwestern University

University of Notre Dame
Ohio State University
Purdue University
St. Louis University
Wayne State University
University of Wisconsin

Information furnished by Gordon R. Williams, Director, The Midwest Inter-Library Center, 5721 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois.

MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

The Midwestern Universities Research Association, Inc., is an Illinois not-for-profit corporation comprising the following 15 universities: Purdue University, Ohio State University, University of Notre Dame, University of Minnesota, University of Michigan, Michigan State University, Iowa State University, Indiana University, Washington University (St. Louis), University of Kansas, Iowa State College, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, University of Illinois, and University of Wisconsin. The purposes, as stated in the certificate of incorporation, are "to conduct research and to establish, maintain and operate laboratories and other facilities for research and education." Work was begun by an ad hoc committee in 1953, and agreement among the universities was signed in 1954, and incorporation was completed in 1956.

The effort of MURA has so far been directed entirely toward the design and construction of a very high energy proton accelerator. Laboratories and offices are maintained at 2203 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, and a site intended for the future construction of the large accelerator is owned by the Corporation at Stoughton, Wisconsin, about 11 miles from Madison. A scale model accelerator (50 Mev) is at present in the final stage of construction in temporary buildings on the site. The research and model work has been financed by the National Science Foundation, the Office of Naval Research and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. At present it is being supported entirely by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Information furnished by Richard Crane, President, Midwestern Universities Research Association, Department of Physics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

UNIVERSITY BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION

The University Broadcasting Association is composed of institutions of higher education in the Chicago area who actively engage in public radio and television broadcasts. The purposes of the organization are:

A. To act as a consultative and advisory group on educational broadcasting to the several radio and television outlets of the Chicago area.

B. To encourage and assist its members singly and collectively in initiating educational programs of high quality.

C. Recognizing, as members of the Chicago Educational Television Association, its special responsibility toward the Chicago Educational Television Channel, to insure as far as possible the maximum employment of that station's facilities in the interests of higher education.

The function of the organization has not become fixed but is still in the process of development, with sufficient flexibility to act jointly in cooperation with the television stations or, when necessary, jointly in opposition to certain station policies.

List of Members:

Chicago Board of Education
DePaul University
Illinois Institute of Technology
Indiana University
Lake Forest College
Loyola University
Northwestern University
Purdue University
Roosevelt University
University of Chicago
University of Illinois

Information furnished by Alfred E. Partridge, Chairman, University Broadcasting Association, 808 S. Wood St., Chicago 12, Illinois.

Illinois Institutions Which Responded to the Committee's Questionnaire

1. Aeronautical University
2. Augustana College
3. Aurora College
4. Bethany Biblical Institute
5. Blackburn College
6. Bradley University
7. Carthage College
8. Centralia Junior College
9. Chicago City Junior College
10. Chicago Conservatory of Music
11. Chicago Teachers College
12. Chicago-Kent College of Law
13. Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary
14. College of St. Francis
15. Columbia College
16. Danville Junior College
17. DePaul University
18. Eastern Illinois University
19. Elmhurst College
20. Eureka College
21. Evangelical Theological Seminary
22. George Williams College
23. Greenville College
24. Illinois College
25. Illinois Institute of Technology
26. Illinois State Normal University
27. Illinois Wesleyan University
28. Joliet Junior College
29. Knox College
30. Lake Forest College
31. Loyola University
32. MacMurray College
33. Maryknoll Seminary
34. McCormick Theological Seminary
35. Millikin University
36. Moline Community College
37. National College of Education
38. North Central College
39. North Park College and Theological Seminary
40. Northern Baptist Theological Seminary
41. Northern Illinois University
42. Northwestern University
43. Olivet Nazarene College
44. Principia College
45. Quincy College
46. Rockford College
47. Rosary College
48. St. Procopius College
49. St. Xavier College
50. Seabury-Western Theological Seminary
51. Sherwood Music School
52. Shimer College
53. Southern Illinois University
54. Thornton College
55. University of Chicago
56. University of Illinois
57. VanderCook College of Music
58. Western Illinois University
59. Wheaton College